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**REPORT OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW
ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**

**TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR FISCAL YEAR
1979**

J. P. STROM, Chief

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June 30, 1979

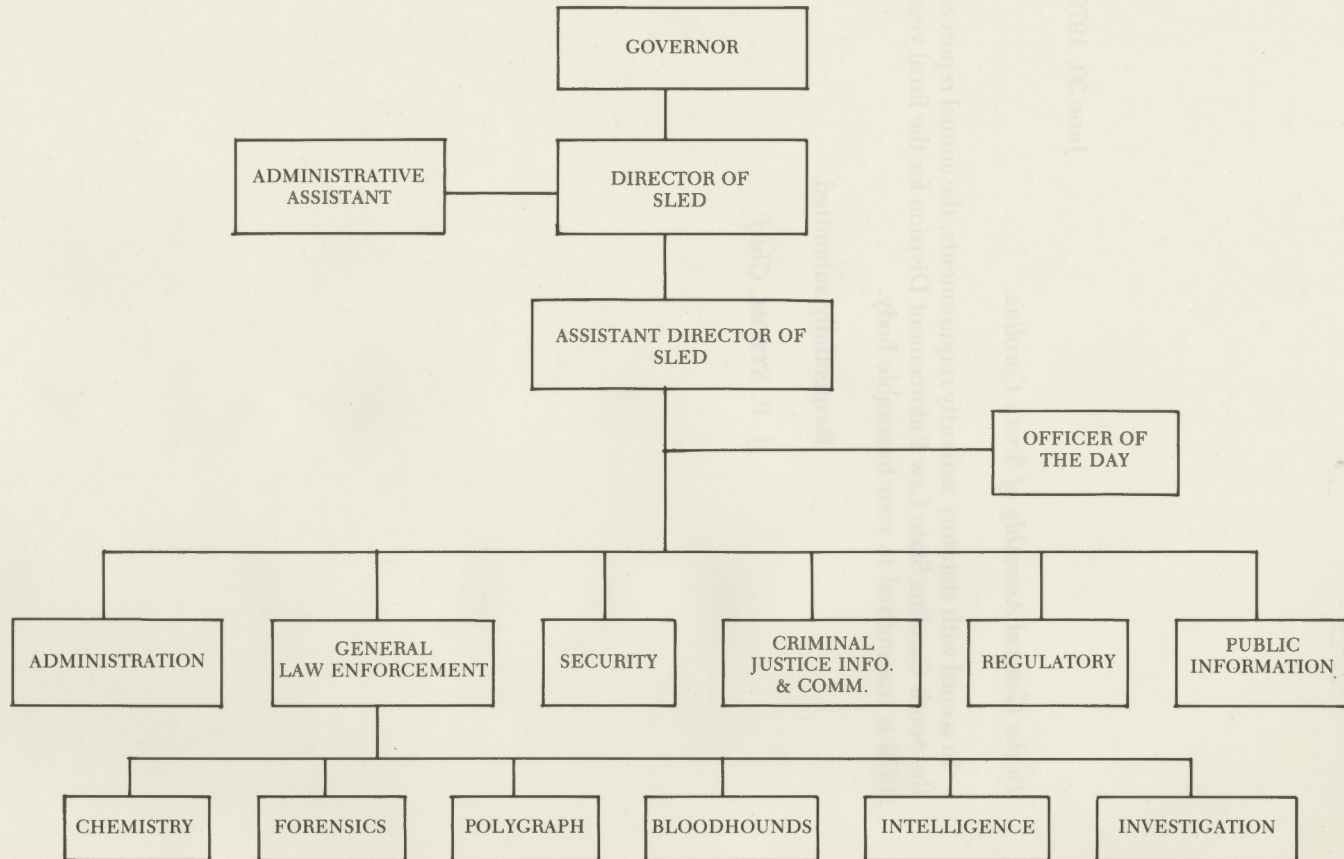
To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the fiscal year 1979 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. STROM, *Chief*

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION



ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police — all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirements of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide a maximum of law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The division has five fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.
5. The enforcement of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives, security guards, handguns and other firearms and massage parlors.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring such perpetrators before the state's courts.

However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the chief of SLED or the Governor.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority) have grown with the division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing, and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The division has also been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, handguns, and other firearms and massage parlors. (See Regulatory, page 31.)

The division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

SLED also has been given statutory authority to investigate all cases brought to the attention of the SLED chief involving arson or the unlawful burning of private property, and the division has been authorized to make arrests in connection with these investigations.

Chief J. P. Strom	Agency Director
Captain J. Leon Gasque	Assistant Agency Director
Lieutenant James K. Wilson	Chief Forensic Chemist
Lieutenant Earl Wells	Senior Chemist
Lieutenant Steve Smith	Supervisor-Narcotics Department
Lieutenant Daniel Defreese	Chief Examiner-Forensic Science
Lieutenant Carl B. Stokes	Director of Criminal Justice Information & Communications System
Mr. Joe Collins	Supervisor-Computer Services
Lieutenant Jerry Hamby	Supervisor-Uniform Crime Reporting
Lieutenant Jerry Luthren	Supervisor-Criminal Records
Lieutenant S. F. Wyndham	Supervisor-Polygraph Examinations
Lieutenant Walter Powell	Supervisor-Criminal Intelligence
Lieutenant Ernest F. Ellis	Supervisor-Regulatory Department
Lieutenant George S. Fender	Officer of the Day
Mr. James V. Martin	Director of Management Services
Mr. Hugh E. Munn	Public Information Director
Ms. Anne Mathis	Supervisor-Finance Section
Mr. Thomas L. Fields	Director of Purchasing
Mr. Paul Moran	Director of Personnel

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The State Law Enforcement Division was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended so as to include for appointment of security guards and to provide for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment for agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provides for exemptions under the act and the duties of the division.

Sec. 56-6-2960 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1972, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 — as amended requiring the division to investigate each application for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310 — (Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 — requiring the division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day-period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

Further, this section as revised in June 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is

determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80 — requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Prior to Fiscal Year 1976 period, another statute was enacted which directly authorized SLED to begin regulation and enforcement proceedings. In June 1975, the legislature enacted a law pertaining to operations of massage parlors around the state, including a requirement that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant be investigated by SLED. Further, the act stipulates that each employee must be registered with the division and that the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

Sec. 23-35-170 — requiring the division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales of dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS

SLED departments have been devised to function from a management viewpoint into two main areas: general operations and support services. Within these areas, SLED personnel, including criminal investigators and administrative and clerical staff members, operate the business of the division with maximum efficiency and a minimum of disruptions.

GENERAL OPERATIONS

The department oversees functions involving various investigative areas and specialized activities. Squads in this department include:

Criminal Investigative Squad . . . This group consists of investigator-agents, some of whom are assigned to SLED headquarters. The members of this squad assist local law enforcement agencies in investigating their more serious types of crimes and conduct criminal and administrative investigations as requested by the governor and the attorney general. In addition to these primary work responsibilities, the criminal investigation squad also performs additional assignments such as extraditions, crowd control, fugitive and rescue searches, prisoner transfers and special assignments, such as security coverage for VIP visitors to the state, for the governor, the lieutenant governor and their families.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) . . . Throughout the country, SWAT teams have been developed by law enforcement agencies to cope effectively with incidents of sniper fire, barricaded suspects and the pursuit and apprehension of extremely dangerous armed criminals. In order to provide the needed assistance to local enforcement agencies for these situations, SLED organized and developed its SWAT team, comprised of a select group of agents chosen for their military background and their expertise in weaponry and tactics.

Public Information Office . . . During Fiscal Year 1975, a Public Information Office was added to the general operation at SLED. The office primarily serves as a liaison between the public, news media and the agency and serves as an educational assistance for the agency by providing informational programs to civic, church and other organizations.

Since its beginning operations in October 1975, SLED's information officer has logged more than 75,000 miles and has presented numerous educational programs around the state. Activities by the information officer include SLED display units, public addresses, panel discussions participation and public school classroom discussion.

The information officer, who must possess a background in news and public relations, is a graduate of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

In addition to educational duties, SLED's public information officer also has logged thousands of miles in appearing at breaking crime scenes to serve as an information-news aid to news reporters and to lessen the confusion often associated with such incidents. The information officer has appeared at more than 400 breaking crime scenes.

During Fiscal Year 1978, an assistant public information officer was added to the Public Information Office staff, working primarily in a backup role for all responsibilities and duties of the office.

The volume of cases and workload handled by the Public Information Office during the 1979 Fiscal year include: 1,680 telephone inquiries, 200 public personal inquiries, 500 personal contacts (average number).

Search Aircraft . . . SLED maintains a single engine aircraft operated by a two-man agent pilot crew. The principal activity of this aircraft is to seek out illicit moonshine operations, but its use has evolved further into support of other search operations performed by SLED and for surveillance and traffic control. During 1977-78 Fiscal Year, the plane and crew were responsible for the location and destruction of stills valued at \$7,110.00.

Arson Investigation . . . This squad consists of specially trained agents who are assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, the S. C. State Fire Marshal, the S. C. Commission of Forestry and the insurance industry in the investigation of arson and unlawful burnings. This unit investigated 149 cases this year.

Bomb Threat . . . The division has a bomb investigation squad as a basic part of a statewide planning program to deal with the bomb threats to our schools, public buildings and industrial complexes.

Personnel in this squad are trained in the expertise of handling explosives and incendiary devices and are equipped with special mobile equipment and tools to assure the divisions's readiness to meet and deal with any bomb threat situation.

SLED's initial plan also called for an intensive training and educational program for local enforcement, firefighting personnel and responsible public and industrial officials. SLED personnel conducted numerous seminars and training sessions for police agencies and fire departments throughout the state and held planning and information seminars with public and business management officials to aid them in developing security plans and training classes of their own. This program has been highly successful and effective in reducing substantially the number of industrial work stoppages which were being experienced by textile and other key industries in the state.

Special on-going plans also were developed for all state buildings as part of a continuing responsibility for the squad as it responds to and investigates bomb threats.

Criminal Intelligence . . . In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the division established a Criminal

Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals," organized crime figures and white collar and traveling criminals.

During the fiscal year, the intelligence team, consisting of one special agent in charge, four special agents, an assistant agent and a staff assistant, handled 67,192 pieces of information in connection with various investigations.

SLED is a charter member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center which exchanges current information on the activities of approximately 1,200 professional career criminals in the southeastern part of the United States. It functions as a communications and information center, provides photo and lab and staff analyst services and acts to coordinate interstate surveillance of suspected traveling criminals.

Sex Crimes Investigative Assistance . . . During Fiscal Year 1978-79, SLED has provided education, research and investigative assistance pertaining to sex crimes and sex offenders.

The assisting agents have spoken to numerous groups, including social, fraternal, religious, civic and professional groups and organizations; and have participated on numerous panels, workshops, seminars and training sessions dealing with educating professionals and the public. These agents have also participated in continuing education and in-service training for local law enforcement agencies, local medical services and social services personnel. They have served in consultation with victims and their families in conjunction with social workers, ministers and the medical profession, and have developed programs on crime prevention geared to the needs of the general public. They have traveled extensively throughout the state consulting with and assisting local law enforcement agencies with investigations of sex crimes, especially in the area of rape.

Bloodhounds . . . SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present time, there are 12 bloodhounds. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The bloodhounds and their handlers, consisting of two agents, an assistant agent and two inmates, are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During Fiscal Year 1978-79, they responded to 463 calls resulting in 253 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions such as those made possible by the bloodhounds serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault, and auto theft. Often, the bloodhounds also find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled more than 33,049 miles during the year and ran more than 825 miles.

Security . . . SLED is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct supervision of state-employed security personnel except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and the S. C. Department of Mental Health. In general, each state agency employs its own security personnel under security guidelines established by the chief of SLED, which incorporates an inspection system and regular reports from the chief security officer to the chief of SLED.

The security of the State House and Capitol Complex and grounds is handled directly by the division's Security Guard Squad. There are 30 persons in the squad, headed by a chief inspector, who are charged with around-the-clock security of the Capitol Complex buildings and grounds and the S. C. Aeronautics Commission.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific analysis and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigation can be of invaluable assistance in decisions concerning what investigative approach or methods should be used.

This method of scientific police science inquiry often is referred to as criminalistics, and SLED is playing a key role in the use of criminalistics for local police agencies around the state as the modern method for criminal investigations.

SLED's criminalistics laboratories, located within SLED headquarters in Columbia, are some of the most up-to-date facilities in the entire country. The laboratories are complete, full-service facilities with the capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state.

The SLED criminalistics laboratories are maintained and are operated under one main centralized concept in keeping with the basic purpose of the division: consolidation of resources as the most sensible way of providing facilities involving a significant capital outlay, such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment on criminalistics laboratories.

Under the concept devised by SLED for the use of the criminalistics laboratories, the taxpayer in South Carolina is assured of maximum utilization of the equipment in criminalistics work. The concept also has a second appealing quality which SLED views as integral to its development: to allow management to be able to attract and employ the best technical skill for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas: case strategy consultation; laboratory casework; expert witness services; field investigations; police personnel training.

Under SLED guidelines, outlined in management practices around the state, general criminalistics practitioners basically are applied research workers possessing a scholarly ability in addition to a practical ability for solving finite problems. It is the policy of SLED, and a necessity of the profession, that laboratory staff members must pursue a career development training program and education program, including job cross-training to assure professional proficiency.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Forensic (Firearms) Laboratory provides for non-chemical analysis of physical evidence. These examinations are conducted both grossly, photographically and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms Laboratory is examined for unique striations, impressions and fractures from which a positive conclusion can be reached.

The Firearms Laboratory furnishes highly-trained technical personnel for the following purposes:

- A. In the Laboratory — to process, develop, examine, compare and photograph all items of evidence submitted.
- B. In the Field — to process completely any major crime scene. This includes the photography, search, collection, preservation and examination of all objects of evidential value.
- C. In the Courts — to appear as expert witnesses for the prosecution or defense during criminal proceedings in local, state or federal court.

In the laboratory, the following kinds of examinations are conducted:

- A. *Firearms Identification* — The laboratory uses both optical comparison microscopes and a scanning electron microscope to make comparisons of evidence bullets, cartridge cases, shotshells, unfired ammunition and components.
 1. Bullets: Microscopic comparison of the marks on bullets produced by the rifling on the barrel of a weapon.
 - a. Recovered evidence bullet (NO GUN): determine the manufacturer, caliber, type and make of weapon from which a bullet was fired.
 - b. Bullet versus Weapon: determine whether the bullet was fired by a particular suspect weapon.
 - c. Shot pellets, buckshots, slugs and wadding: The size of shot and gauge of slug and wadding can be determined.
 2. Fired Cartridge Case: Markings present on fired metallic and shotshell cases can be microscopically compared and examined.
 - a. Fired cartridge cases found at crime scene (NO GUN): determine the specific manufacturer, caliber, or gauge, type and mark of weapon in which the cartridge was fired.
 - b. Fired Cartridge Case versus Weapon: determine whether a cartridge case was loaded into and/or fired in a particular suspect weapon.
 3. Unfired Ammunition: The specific caliber or gauge, manufacturer and type of weapon can be determined. It is also possible to determine that unfired ammunition was loaded into a particular weapon in some cases.

4. Other Firearm examinations include:

- a. Gunshot residue comparison (muzzle to garment/skin distance).

NOTE: These examinations are conducted jointly with the Chemistry Laboratory.

- b. Shot pattern determination.
- c. Weapon safety and function testing.
- d. Trigger pull testing.
- e. Identification of gun parts.
- f. Projectile trajectory determinations.
- g. Melting point determination.

NOTE: The SLED weapons library now includes more than 200 pieces. Known specimen bullet and cartridges kept for reference number in the thousands. When all known specimens are properly measured and indexed, SLED will have one of the best standard reference files of this type in the nation.

- B. *Fingerprint Identification* — Both in the laboratory and on the field assignment, Firearms Laboratory personnel are able to process all suitable items of evidence for latent fingerprint, palmprint and footprint evidence. The latest equipment and techniques for latent print detection and preservation are used by the lab personnel.

It should be pointed out that all Firearms Lab examiners are individually assigned state-owned vehicles. In these vehicles are kept all the equipment necessary for processing any major crime scene. By so doing, any or all of SLED's Firearms Lab personnel are available for instant response to a serious crime scene at any hour of any day or night.

- C. *Tool Mark Identification* — Tool mark identification is microscopic study of the consistency and uniqueness of marks left by most impact, prying, scraping, gripping, pinching or shearing tools. Because of the high frequency of forceable entry crimes, tool mark identification is an extremely important aid in the prosecution of criminal cases in which burglary tools are recovered. Examination of tool marks can determine:

- 1. The type of tool used.
- 2. The size of tool used.
- 3. The action employed by the tool when used.
- 4. The individual identifying characteristics of a particular tool.

- D. *Questioned Document Section* — This section is responsible for the examination and identification of evidence in several areas, including handwriting, typewriting, printing, rubber stamps and other mechanical impressions, as well as the examination of papers and inks.

Following is the approximate summarization of the document examination work load:

133 cases received

7,562 examinations conducted

\$549,982.00 in checks and negotiable paper were examined through the document section.

It should be noted that the SLED Questioned Document Section was a new addition to the Firearms Lab in Fiscal Year 1978. It is anticipated this section's case load will continue to increase.

The document examiner has lectured numerous times at the Criminal Justice Academy and to law enforcement officers throughout the state. These lectures introduced officers throughout the state to the techniques used in document identification as well as the proper methods for collecting samples and evidence.

E. *Photography Laboratory* — Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation in all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's Photography Laboratory is organized under and controlled by the Firearms Laboratory.

The Photography Laboratory operates both monochrome and color processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This laboratory is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the laboratory as well as procuring, operating and supplying 74 field photographic units issued to agents throughout the state.

The Photography Lab also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services on the local level. Other support functions are the furnishing of laboratory personnel and equipment for night device operations and photographic documentations.

The photographic capabilities of the laboratory as well as allied services are available to meet statewide needs 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Many times the Photography Lab is called upon to augment fast-breaking investigations on an around-the-clock basis.

The increased demand for photographic services can be attributed greatly to training of many officers in all areas of the state in the skills of photography. It should also be noted that the judicial system's active interest in pictorial presentations of evidence and events has presented a greater demand on photographic capabilities.

F. *Voiceprint Identification* — One of the newest criminalistic fields to evolve is that of voiceprint identification. By comparing voice spectographs of known and questioned tape recordings, it is possible to positively identify a human voice specimen.

One Firearms examiner is presently conducting voiceprint analysis.

G. *Other Identifications, Examinations and Comparisons* — While the major case work handled by the Firearms Laboratory has been set forth, the laboratory's work is not limited to those areas alone. Following are other types of examinations performed by the Firearms Laboratory:

1. Identification and comparison of plaster and rubber moulages of footwear or tire impressions.
2. Fracture Identification — particularly in the case of broken glass or broken tools.
3. Restoration of altered or obliterated serial numbers on firearms, automotive parts and other items of evidence.
4. Examination of torn or damaged material such as tape, fabric, cordage, wood and building materials.
5. Record fingerprinting in major cases. Record fingerprinting of deceased persons.
6. Proper use of stain, dye and fluorescent thief detection powders especially in fraud and pilferage cases.
7. Explosive ordnance reconnaissance, removal and post-explosion investigation.

H. *Composites* — SLED provides assistance to any requesting law enforcement agency in the state by having an agent trained in the use of the Penri Facial Identification Kit to construct composites. This kit enables victims and witnesses an opportunity to construct a likeness, similar to a photograph, of the perpetrator. The composite, in turn, aids law enforcement in the apprehension of the subject. This method has proved most effective in numerous cases.

I. *Other Duties* — Because of the Firearms Laboratory's extensive background in firearms, tools, microscopy and photography, the laboratory is engaged in a number of other allied activities. Following are some examples:

1. Testing of new products offered for sale to law enforcement agencies.
2. Conducting schools and in-service training in the criminalistic field for all law enforcement officers.
3. Loading and reloading of test and specialized ammunition.
4. Supervision and maintenance of SLED's armory. This includes selection of equipment and maintenance of acceptable stock levels.
5. Expansion and maintenance of Firearms Library artifacts and publications.
6. Repair and alteration of service weapons used by SLED agents.

7. Construction of exhibits, displays, specialized devices and equipment used both in the Firearms Laboratory and the division.
8. Attend schools, conferences and seminars in all fields of forensic science.
9. Conduct research in any area within the purview of the laboratory. A special research effort is being conducted in the effective law enforcement uses of the Scanning Electron Microscope.

Productivity — During the Fiscal Year 1978-79, the combined Firearms and Photography Laboratories increased their gross productivity in all areas by an average of ten percent over the Fiscal 1977-78 level.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

This department is supervised by a chief chemist who is responsible for the administration and management of the Chemistry Laboratory, the statewide Implied-Consent Program and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug section.

Chemistry Laboratory . . . Supervised by the assistant chief chemist and staffed by 12 graduate chemists, each of whom is responsible for the case work received from a pre-assigned judicial circuit; three secretaries and one administrative assistant.

The laboratory has at its disposal the latest analytical instruments, such as gas chromatograph, mass and nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, ultraviolet, infrared, atomic absorption and fluorescence spectrophotometers, thermal analysis emission spectrograph, X-ray fluorescence, CO-Oximeter and scanning electron microscope.

Some of the methods and procedures used for physical and chemical analysis in the examination of evidence by the laboratory area:

1. Examination of glass particles using microscopic examination and specific gravity methods to determine the source of particles.
2. Examination and identification of fabric and/or fibers using thermal analysis, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, microscopy and X-ray defraction.
3. Examination and identification of soil, metals and insulating materials from safes using atomic absorption, infrared spectrophotometry, emission spectrographic analysis, density gradient analysis and X-ray defraction.
4. Examination and identification of paints to determine source and type using Frustrated Internal Multiple Reflectance Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography, Emission Spectrographic Analysis, Thermal Analysis and X-ray defraction.
5. Comparison and identification of hairs, human or animal, using optical and scanning electron microscopy.
6. Analysis and identification of flammable substances, using gas chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry.
7. Analysis and identification of explosive substances and explosive residues using thermal and chemical analysis.
8. Test of powder burns and residues using diphenylmine (paraffin) tests on persons suspected of firing a gun and using Walker tests and atomic absorption spectrophotometry to identify powder burns and determine distance of gun from victim.
9. Test and analyze alcoholic liquids to determine alcohol percentage, fusel oils, lead, aldehydes and other poisons and presence of yeast cells in beer using gas chromatography, atomic absorption and chemical testing.

10. Examination and identification of seminal fluids in rape cases using microscopic and chemical analysis.
11. Analysis and identification of blood and other body fluids by chemical methods including benzidine, hemin crystal, precipitin tests and electrophoresis.
12. Detection of carbon monoxide in blood of arson and suicide victims using a CO-Oximeter.
13. Analysis and identification of poisons or drugs in solid dosage form and from body fluids and tissues using infrared, ultraviolet and fluorescent spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry and chemical analysis.
14. Test and identify presence of alcohol in persons through blood, urine and breath-testing methods.

During Fiscal Year 1978-79, the Chemistry Laboratory reported on 7,017 cases and performed 34,149 lab analyses in providing services to law enforcement agencies.

Implied Consent Program — Under the Implied Consent Law, Section 56-5-2050, South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED is charged with the administrative responsibility for the training and certifying and recertifying of anyone who is to perform tests to determine the alcohol content in the blood of persons arrested for motor vehicle violations alleged to have been committed under the influence of alcohol.

The Chemistry Department is responsible for supervising this program utilizing the breath-testing program and other chemical blood test methods. The Chemistry Department employs a staff technician to provide for, supply and support an on around-the-clock basis the 160 breath testing instruments located throughout the state. The department collects and correlates statistical data pertaining to alcohol testing to assure up-to-date methods and procedures and conducts evaluation testing of new breath-testing equipment. The training and certification of all breath-testing operators is conducted by the chemistry staff through the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. Staff members from the Chemistry Department also furnish testimony regarding breath-testing and chemical blood-alcohol testing to the state courts.

During the year, the breath-testing program accounted for approximately 1,400 machine repairs and inspections at the 150 breath-testing sites in the state, and there were 355 breath-testing operators certified and 589 recertified by the staff during the period bringing the total number of operators to 944.

The effectiveness of the program can be seen in the statistical comparison of 22,983 persons arrested, 21,123 tests administered, 1,860 refusals and 20,477 licenses suspended for driving under the influence.

As previously stated, under Section 17-7-80 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED was given the responsibility of performing blood alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involv-

ing traffic, boating and swimming accidents. The Chemistry Department is responsible for the analysis and compilation of statistical data on these fatalities. In addition, SLED provides coroners throughout the state with the necessary sample collection kits to meet this requirement.

Narcotics Section . . . The Narcotics Section was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The section is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intra-state.

The Narcotics Section maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 13 agents and a supervisor assigned to the section — all working under the direction of the Chemistry Department.

During the Fiscal Year 1978-79, the Narcotics Section received and processed 250 requests for investigations from federal, state and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 250 investigations by the section.

They seized:

Five (5) Vehicles, (4) Trucks

(1) Aircraft \$ 34,000.00

Total value of drugs purchased or

seized was estimated at: \$19,114,772.00

POLYGRAPH DIVISION

The polygraph services of SLED are used in every type of law enforcement investigation throughout the state. Many investigations are cleared each week as a result of these polygraph examinations, and it should be noted that the polygraph is used not only to determine if an individual is lying, but also to establish if he is being truthful.

The Polygraph Division has saved thousands of dollars in investigative manhours each year as a result of being able to clear many investigations promptly by polygraph examinations.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978-79

THIS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED

Number of Examinations	1,531
Number of No Deceptions Indicated	786
Number of Deceptions Indicated	696
Number of Confessions Obtained	221
Number of Indefinites	49

THE CASES EXAMINED INCLUDE

Abduction	5
Abuse	3
Arson	80
Assault	41
Assault and Battery	19
Assault on Police Officer	1
Auto Breaking	1
Auto Burning	1
Bomb Investigation	4
Breach of Trust	1
Breaking and Entering	15
Bribery	3
Burglary	20
Conspiracy	2
Contraband Investigation	39
Death Investigation	218
Destroying Voting Records	1
Destruction of Property	16
Disorderly Conduct	2
Drug Investigation	16
Embezzlement	3
Escape	19
Extortion	13
Forgery	25
Fraud	3

Gun Violation	3
Harrassing Phone Calls	2
Housebreaking	28
Kidnapping	3
Larceny	649
Malfeasance	11
Misconduct	1
Missing Person	4
Obscene Phone Calls	2
Obtaining Money Under False Pretense	3
Paternal	2
Possession of Stolen Goods	1
Purse Snatching	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	4
Robbery	99
Safe Cracking	12
Sex Crime	117
Shooting Into Dwelling	2
Shoplifting	1
Tampering W/U.S. Mail	1
Threatening Phone Calls	1
Traffic Violations	8
Unlawful Weapon	2
Vandalism	13
Verification of Statement	9

SLED employs a chief examiner, two full-time polygraph examiners and one staff assistant. The polygraph examiners at SLED have attended and graduated from qualified polygraph schools.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The South Carolina General Assembly enacted in 1974 legislation providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Justice Information and Communications System. This program is designed to function as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

South Carolina law (Section 23-3-120) requires all law enforcement agencies and court officials to report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the CJICS system. SLED further is authorized to determine the specific information to be supplied and the methods by which that data is to be compiled, evaluated and disseminated within the framework of existing state and federal laws pertaining to compilation, evaluation and dissemination.

The SLED CJICS program primarily is organized to accumulate various types of data dealing with the volume, types and frequency of crimes in South Carolina. The system further is commissioned to develop and provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history for law enforcement agencies in the state. The system is designed to function for the various police and sheriff's departments in the state and is housed at SLED headquarters in Columbia.

The program, utilizing the legislative mandate for a statewide system, operates within a central framework involving three main departments: Records Section, Communications and Data Processing and Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Section.

Records Section . . . This section has the responsibility for maintaining the criminal history records and fingerprint card files on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the state.

At the present time, there are twenty-eight (28) employees assigned to the Records Section; one (1) criminal records supervisor and twenty-seven (27) fingerprint examiners and technicians.

Annual activity volume for the Records Section included receipt of 105,056 fingerprint cards, receipt of 23,597 correspondence items, 2,487 telephone requests, handled and processed 221,609 name searches, and processed and posted 122,400 dispositions.

The Records Section identified 50.45 percent of all the incoming fingerprint cards received from various law enforcement agencies. 52,058 fingerprint cards were received and coded that had no prior arrest record in the criminal files of the Records Section during this period. Throughout the 46 counties in the state, there are 266 law enforcement agencies which include: 256 local police and sheriff's departments, three state agencies and seven highway patrol districts. 76.70 percent of these law enforcement agencies are submitting finger-

print cards to the Records Section of the State Law Enforcement Division.

All law enforcement agencies throughout the state have been instructed to submit two fingerprint cards to the Records Section at SLED on all misdemeanor and felony arrests in order to build and maintain a centralized fingerprint card file and a computerized criminal history file. One of the two fingerprint cards submitted is maintained in the Records Section at SLED and the other fingerprint card is sent to the FBI Identification Division in Washington, D. C. In handling the fingerprint cards in this manner, a record of the individual arrested is on file at the state and national level.

The fingerprint cards are recorded daily as they are received and an accurate account of submissions from each agency is made monthly by means of a computer printout. After recording the fingerprint cards received daily, they are then searched through the Computerized Criminal History Name Cross Reference File. They are either identified or non-identified during the name search process. This is handled by the Computerized Criminal History Unit. After completion of the name searching process, the fingerprint cards are then returned to the Records Section.

The current fingerprint cards that are identified during the name searching process are then compared with the master fingerprint card in the master fingerprint card file. If they are identical, the current fingerprint card is identified and then the criminal history file (criminal jacket) is pulled and taken to the Computerized Criminal History Unit to be updated.

The current fingerprint cards that are non-identified during the name searching process are assigned a State Identification Number (SID) and then classified using the Henry Classification system and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) classification. They are then handled by the Computerized Criminal History Unit. A fingerprint card is sent to the FBI Identification Division whether it is identified or non-identified at SLED. If the FBI Identification Division has a prior arrest record listed in their files, they send the arresting agency and the Records Section at SLED an updated FBI "rap sheet." If they have no prior arrest record listed in their files, they send the arresting agency and the Records Section at SLED a 3" x 5" card to include an FBI number assigned to the current fingerprint card non-identified by the FBI Identification Division. When FBI multi-state arrest "rap sheets," SLED "rap sheets," 3" x 5" name cards and fingerprint cards are returned to the Records Section from the FBI Identification Division and/or the Computerized Criminal History Unit at SLED, they are then filed in the Records Section at SLED in one of the three manual files.

Communications and Data Processing . . . The computer and communications network involves three computers located at SLED Head-

quarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Highway Department in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D. C., and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona. The system monitors and maintains 92 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state. There is at least one terminal in every county.

The Systems and Programming staff has developed programs which allow terminal inquiries about vehicle and license checks, stolen vehicles, tag numbers, guns and other serialized stolen articles. SLED currently is developing systems which will expand further the inquiry capability of terminal users.

The faster growing system is the Computerized Criminal History System (CCH). South Carolina is the tenth state to implement this system.

Under the CJICS system at SLED Headquarters, the data processing and communications section had the following programs in operation or were being developed or implemented during the fiscal year:

1. Stolen license plates and stolen vehicles
2. Stolen serialized articles
3. Stolen guns
4. Narcotics system
5. Identification section of criminal history
6. Traffic accident fatalities
7. Probation, pardon and parole board
8. Implied consent
9. Aeronautics-aircraft registration
10. Property inventory control — administrative use
11. Three-up label system (includes employee address, police and sheriff's departments, etc.)
12. Private detectives and securities
13. Gun dealers
14. Firearms purchase
15. Accrued leave — administrative use
16. Data processing budget
17. System seven statistics — STATS — daily run of all traffic within system seven
18. Tape library
19. Employee listing — address, telephone number and agent's call number
20. Uniform Crime Report System
21. Computerized Criminal History System

During the past 12 months, SLED has developed and released a Request Form Proposal for a new higher capacity computer system. A CJICS building has been constructed to house this equipment.

Uniform Crime Report . . . The third unit within the CJICS program is the statewide Uniform Crime Report Section (UCR). This section is responsible for the statewide Uniform Crime Data Reporting System and for publishing annual reports concerning crime and statistics in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Sheriff's Association.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July 1973. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. Inform the Governor, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in the state, its magnitude and trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administration and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data to measure the work load and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.
5. Provide base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program. As a first step in this direction, SLED, in conjunction with the FBI, held workshops with the local law enforcement offices throughout the state on the program objectives and the reporting procedures. After July 1973, SLED took over the responsibility for training and coordinating all facets of the State UCR program. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there was near 100 percent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77.

There are 303 local law enforcement agencies covered by the reporting program, including data reported by the seven Highway Patrol field offices (46 county breakdowns) in the state.

The report contains statistical data on seven major crime categories, known as PART I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft). Statistics in the annual report are tabulated by counties, metropolitan areas and statewide and include crime rates per 10,000 population; total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc.; and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available on request to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Section and titled "Crime

in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization. Excerpts from the 1978 report are presented at the conclusion of this publication to provide an example of the type of information furnished.

SLED, in 1977, implemented a revolutionary incident-based collection system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. The new system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The new procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing the monthly UCR rallies, while providing detailed information never before available under the old system, such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and the location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more report uniformity since all crimes are classified at SLED. The SLED UCR Section, under the incident-based system, now processes approximately 42,000 transactions each month. This new program is recognized as one of the better systems in the United States.

REGULATORY SERVICES

The Regulatory Services Section of the State Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1973 due to legislation of the General Assembly dealing with detective and security companies in the State of South Carolina.

At the time this section was established, it was composed of one Lieutenant Supervisor and one secretary. Over the past five years the staff has increased to one lieutenant supervisor, three full-time investigators, three secretaries, and two clerks.

As it is clear that the staff has grown, so have the statutory responsibilities granted to this Division and assigned to this section. It is hoped that the following verbal and graphic explanations will provide you with some insight into the function and growth of this section.

Private Detective and Security Companies . . . This section is governed by Act 387 of 1973, which requires the Division to investigate each person applying for a company license for the operation of this type of business in South Carolina. Also, the Division is required to register each person performing the duties of a private detective or security guard, and to check that applicant's background to be sure he meets the restrictions and requirements of the law. Furthermore, the Division is required to conduct seminars for the instruction of company training officers.

COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1977-78		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1978-79	
	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
Premise Security	18	113	12	124
Public Security	3	34	3	39
Detective Companies . . .	14	32	9	40
Combination	4	19	0	20

DETECTIVE AND SECURITY COMPANY EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION

<i>Fiscal Year 1977-1978</i>		<i>Fiscal Year 1978-1979</i>	
<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
3,181	3,897	2,993	3,253

There were 3,933 security guard gun permits issued; of these 37 were issued for plain clothes use.

SECURITY TRAINING OFFICERS CERTIFIED

Fiscal Year 1977-1978
103

Fiscal Year 1978-1979
94

Gun Dealers . . . The Division is required by Act 330 of 1965 as amended to investigate each application for a license to sell handguns in this State to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the Division is charged with the responsibility of insuring the dealers compliance with the Law with respect to record keeping and handgun sales.

PISTOL DEALER LICENSES

Received	Issued	Pending	Received	Issued	Pending
198	196	2	148	140	8

At the end of Fiscal Year 1978-1979, there were 296 active dealers.

Massage Parlors . . . This Act basically requires that each massage parlor licensed be investigated. Furthermore, each employee must be registered with the Division and the Division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

Special Weapons Registration . . . This Act states that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun or any automatic rifle shall register the same with the Division and the Division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon. Additionally, by Act of the 1978 Session of the General Assembly, the Division will also be required to maintain records of all automatic weapons manufactured within this State.

Fiscal Year 1978-1979

New
2

Renewed
2

Sale of Handguns . . . Under the authority of Act 330 of 1965 as amended, the Division is required to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is processed by the Division to insure that the purchaser has not bought more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a Crime of Violence as stated in the act.

FIREARMS RECORDS PROCESSED

Fiscal Year 1977-1978

29,835

Fiscal Year 1978-1979

30,921

FIREARMS INVESTIGATIONS

*Suspected Violations**Fiscal Year 1977-1978**Fiscal Year 1978-1979*

413

449

Gun Permits for Coroners . . . This is an amendment of Section 17-65 which authorizes coroners to carry a handgun while engaged in official duties of their office. This Act requires the Division to certify and train each coroner that applies for this permit. Currently, the Division offers eight hours of instruction of these applicants.

*Fiscal Year 1977-1978**Fiscal Year 1978-1979**Renewed**New**Renewed**New*

6

8

7

3

Magistrate's Constables . . . Pursuant to the directives of Section 22-9-180 of the 1976 South Carolina Code of Laws as amended, the Division is required to provide certification of firearms training to Magistrate's Constables prior to them being allowed to carry a weapon. This function is being accomplished with the cooperation of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

Each of those agents assigned to this section are required to conduct criminal and administrative investigations in addition to other job-related functions. During this period, these agents investigated a total of 803 cases; of this 349 were criminal and 454 administrative.

INDEX CRIME TRENDS

<i>Offense</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Murder	327	336	+ 2.8	337	+ 0.3
Rape	888	942	+ 6.1	1,026	+ 8.9
Robbery	2,938	3,032	+ 2.8	2,934	- 2.9
Aggravated Assault	12,471	13,818	+10.8	14,179	+ 2.6
Subtotal (Violent)	16,624	18,117	+ 9.0	18,476	+ 2.0
B & E/Burglary	43,246	45,941	+ 6.2	43,356	- 5.6
Larceny	69,639	66,572	- 4.4	71,829	+ 7.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	6,995	6,986	- 0.1	7,991	+14.4
Subtotal (Nonviolent)	119,880	119,499	- 0.3	123,176	+ 3.1
Total	136,504	137,616	+ 0.8	141,652	+ 2.9

1978 CLEARANCE DATA

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Number of Offenses</i>	<i>% Cleared</i>	<i>Total Cleared</i>	<i>Clearances Involving Only Persons Under Age 18</i>
Murder	337	90.2	304	9
Rape	1,026	58.6	601	60
Robbery	2,934	29.0	852	80
Agg. Assault	14,179	63.5	8,999	497
Breaking or Entering	43,356	15.0	6,515	1,469
Larceny-Theft	71,829	18.2	13,066	2,800
Motor Veh. Theft	7,991	16.8	1,341	287
Total	141,652	22.4	31,678	5,202

1976-1978
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY TRENDS

<i>Type Of Property</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Value Stolen</i>	<i>Value Recovered</i>	<i>Percent Of Stolen Value Recovered</i>
Currency	1976	\$ 2,894,871	\$ 176,701	6.1%
	1977	3,179,902	201,964	6.4%
	1978	3,445,260	187,297	5.4%
Jewelry	1976	1,970,725	224,260	11.3%
	1977	2,473,405	263,522	10.7%
	1978	3,652,218	295,797	8.1%
Furs, Clothing	1976	853,862	83,171	9.7%
	1977	1,212,651	124,578	10.3%
	1978	1,205,573	92,193	7.6%
Motor Vehicles	1976	14,667,363	9,522,539	64.9%
	1977	16,508,295	9,663,603	58.5%
	1978	20,857,170	11,822,199	56.7%
Office Equipment	1976	482,000	87,076	18.0%
	1977	505,452	56,216	11.1%
	1978	537,205	85,545	15.9%
Televisions, Radios ...	1976	6,609,597	432,019	6.5%
	1977	6,175,626	490,615	7.9%
	1978	6,176,574	483,405	7.8%
Firearms	1976	1,222,358	208,969	17.0%
	1977	1,466,760	186,651	12.7%
	1978	1,503,461	151,458	10.1%
Household Goods	1976	722,356	54,952	0.7%
	1977	744,369	60,904	8.2%
	1978	1,114,242	85,414	7.7%
Consumable Goods ..	1976	913,110	75,456	8.2%
	1977	972,192	65,923	6.8%
	1978	826,737	56,233	6.8%
Livestock	1976	134,561	19,561	14.5%
	1977	43,311	5,105	11.8%
	1978	98,302	12,271	12.5%
Miscellaneous	1976	10,113,315	1,608,746	15.9%
	1977	12,132,510	2,158,110	17.8%
	1978	13,266,066	1,754,649	13.2%
Total	1976	\$40,584,118	\$12,493,450	30.7%
	1977	45,414,473	13,277,191	29.2%
	1978	52,682,808	15,026,461	28.5%

1978
INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Abbeville County		2	8	4	102	210	214	19
Abbeville SO	12	0	2	2	34	130	94	5
Abbeville PD	12	1	6	2	60	63	109	14
Calhoun Falls PD	12	1	0	0	8	13	11	0
Donalds PD	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Aiken County		13	40	72	461	1361	1601	186
Aiken SO	12	10	28	39	324	861	799	121
Aiken PD	12	2	10	23	82	314	513	31
North Augusta PD	12	1	1	7	33	137	230	21
New Ellenton PD	12	0	1	3	21	49	59	13
Allendale County		1	1	12	106	87	96	8
Allendale SO	12	0	0	1	18	5	9	1
Allendale PD	12	1	1	10	69	70	61	5
Fairfax PD	12	0	0	1	19	12	26	2
Anderson County		11	29	69	385	1766	2825	374
Anderson SO	12	6	19	31	174	1113	1329	210
Anderson PD	12	4	8	37	167	538	1207	145
Belton PD	12	1	1	1	29	40	143	8
Honea Path PD	12	0	1	0	8	34	79	3
Pendleton PD	11	0	0	0	1	10	13	3
Williamston PD	12	0	0	0	4	29	42	5
Iva PD	12	0	0	0	1	2	12	0
Bamberg County		1	0	8	32	151	144	11
Bamberg SO	12	1	0	3	7	57	44	4
Bamberg PD	12	0	0	2	21	50	70	2
Denmark PD	12	0	0	3	4	44	30	5
Barnwell County		3	2	3	56	159	261	24
Barnwell SO	12	1	1	1	3	44	62	6
Barnwell PD	12	1	1	2	50	60	143	13
Williston PD	12	0	0	0	1	49	38	3
Blackville PD	12	1	0	0	2	6	18	2
Beaufort County		6	26	35	422	915	1564	132
Beaufort SO	12	6	24	23	281	680	985	108
Beaufort PD	12	0	1	10	109	172	457	15
Port Royal PD	12	0	1	2	31	62	122	9
Yemassee PD	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

1978

INDEXED TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Berkeley County		5	14	28	113	863	1169	159
Berkeley SO	12	5	7	11	34	456	511	87
Moncks Corner PD	12	0	0	6	5	34	50	4
Goose Creek PD	12	0	4	5	18	162	254	18
St. Stephens PD	12	0	0	1	10	28	39	6
Hanahan PD	12	0	3	5	46	183	315	44
Calhoun County		1	3	2	18	101	116	10
Calhoun SO	12	1	1	2	14	78	90	7
St. Matthews PD	8	0	2	0	4	23	26	3
Charleston County		27	159	781	2048	6129	11181	1441
Charleston City PD	12	12	54	386	688	1719	4375	402
Charleston County PD ..	12	9	66	186	855	2680	3801	526
Mount Pleasant PD	12	3	1	6	39	173	334	29
Folly Beach PD	12	0	1	1	26	87	139	10
Isle of Palms PD	12	0	1	0	10	35	78	10
Lincolnvill PD	6	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Sullivan Island PD	12	0	0	0	2	11	19	5
North Charleston PD ...	12	3	36	202	423	1410	2426	458
Ravenel PD	9	0	0	0	4	10	8	1
Cherokee County		5	7	25	175	338	677	95
Cherokee SO	12	4	6	17	79	205	328	56
Blacksburg PD	12	0	0	0	7	16	26	3
Gaffney PD	12	1	1	8	89	117	323	36
Chester County		2	8	15	103	396	516	29
Chester SO	12	2	7	11	74	218	243	17
Chester PD	12	0	1	3	16	143	190	8
Great Falls PD	12	0	0	1	13	35	83	4
Chesterfield County		4	8	9	86	271	351	25
Chesterfield SO	12	2	4	5	50	165	135	14
Cheraw PD	12	2	4	3	23	73	130	6
Chesterfield PD	12	0	0	0	3	12	20	1
McBee PD	8	0	0	0	0	6	5	0
Pageland PD	12	0	0	1	9	14	60	3
Patrick PD	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clarendon County		2	3	11	92	343	344	18
Clarendon SO	12	1	2	6	65	262	201	14
Manning PD	12	0	1	5	23	63	119	3
Summerton PD	11	1	0	0	4	17	21	1
Turbeville PD	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0

1978

INDEXED TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Colleton County		5	8	15	127	391	444	58
Colleton SO	12	4	3	9	48	231	219	24
Walterboro PD	12	1	5	6	79	160	225	34
Darlington County		7	16	64	266	720	1195	142
Darlington SO	12	7	11	17	50	316	381	82
Darlington PD	12	0	2	13	91	217	327	17
Hartsville PD	12	0	3	34	125	181	483	42
Lamar PD	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Society Hill PD	6	0	0	0	0	5	4	1
Dillon County		6	10	16	91	355	335	66
Dillon SO	12	6	10	8	49	212	144	35
Dillon PD	12	0	0	5	32	108	147	23
Lakeview PD	12	0	0	2	1	3	3	0
Latta PD	12	0	0	1	9	32	41	8
Dorchester County		6	6	26	191	668	860	66
Dorchester SO	12	6	6	20	157	522	610	53
St. George PD	10	0	0	0	5	14	28	1
Summerville PD	12	0	0	6	29	132	222	12
Edgefield County		1	4	6	112	133	201	22
Edgefield SO	12	1	4	3	53	96	97	15
Edgefield PD	12	0	0	2	31	22	52	5
Johnston PD	12	0	0	1	28	15	52	2
Trenton PD	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfield County		2	8	15	83	283	291	24
Fairfield SO	12	1	8	7	47	220	153	21
Winnsboro PD	12	1	0	8	36	60	131	3
Ridgeway PD	12	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
Florence County		6	49	108	576	1429	2743	238
Florence SO	12	5	22	28	237	545	903	106
Florence PD	12	1	22	69	271	698	1537	114
Lake City PD	12	0	5	7	54	133	222	17
Johnsonville PD	12	0	0	2	6	14	35	0
Olanta PD	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timmonsville PD	12	0	0	2	8	39	46	1
Georgetown County		1	8	15	149	272	572	37
Georgetown SO	12	0	0	0	1	48	53	1
Andrews PD	12	0	2	0	12	18	37	3
Georgetown PD	12	1	6	15	136	206	482	33

1978

INDEXED TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Greenville County		44	129	311	1337	4170	9341	989
Greenville SO	12	27	78	141	701	2514	4678	557
Fountain Inn PD	12	0	0	1	21	54	90	3
Greenville PD	12	15	46	153	486	1228	3568	331
Greer PD	12	1	5	13	77	195	520	58
Mauldin PD	12	0	0	1	20	46	241	17
Simpsonville PD	12	1	0	2	9	49	122	14
Travelers Rest PD	12	0	0	0	12	41	85	5
City View PD	12	0	0	0	9	43	37	4
Greenwood County		6	17	31	518	679	1259	95
Greenwood SO	12	4	12	10	210	289	484	39
Greenwood PD	12	2	4	21	304	367	720	52
Ware Shoals PD	12	0	1	0	4	23	55	4
Hampton County		1	2	1	30	24	33	3
Hampton SO	12	1	2	1	14	11	7	1
Estill PD	12	0	0	0	10	1	2	1
Hampton PD	12	0	0	0	2	4	15	0
Varnville PD	12	0	0	0	4	8	9	1
Horry County		10	28	55	436	1644	2673	336
Conway PD	12	0	2	4	111	110	393	40
Aynor PD	11	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Horry County PD	12	9	19	22	261	694	768	122
Loris PD	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myrtle Beach PD	12	1	7	26	47	730	1317	156
N. Myrtle Beach PD ...	12	0	0	1	15	78	115	11
Surfside Beach PD	12	0	0	2	2	29	75	7
Jasper County		3	4	16	33	143	198	16
Jasper SO	12	3	1	10	20	71	63	8
Hardeeville PD	12	0	2	6	7	49	96	5
Ridgeland PD	12	0	1	0	5	23	39	3
Kershaw County		2	9	13	142	414	593	56
Kershaw SO	12	2	8	11	119	315	333	38
Camden SO	12	0	1	2	23	97	252	18
Bethune PD	12	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
Lancaster County		4	12	22	255	371	782	50
Lancaster SO	12	3	6	6	79	178	306	26
Lancaster PD	12	1	6	15	173	179	438	21
Heath Springs PD	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
Kershaw PD	12	0	0	1	3	10	35	2

1978
INDEXED TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Laurens County		7	6	14	132	404	466	33
Laurens SO	12	4	6	6	101	275	222	17
Laurens PD	12	3	0	3	11	94	143	11
Clinton PD	12	0	0	5	20	35	101	5
Lee County		6	3	5	30	92	107	7
Lee SO	12	2	2	0	9	63	43	4
Bishopville PD	12	4	1	5	21	28	64	3
Lynchburg PD	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lexington County		12	34	74	704	1975	3394	347
Lexington SO	12	6	25	44	467	1463	2037	242
Batesburg PD	12	0	0	0	31	31	116	13
Cayce PD	12	4	7	14	67	132	457	32
Leesville PD	12	0	0	0	8	25	30	3
Lexington PD	12	0	0	1	0	13	37	1
West Columbia PD	12	1	2	13	126	260	607	46
South Congaree PD	12	0	0	0	3	7	9	1
Springdale PD	12	0	0	1	0	29	65	5
Swansea PD	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Columbia Airport PD	12	0	0	1	1	0	33	4
Gaston PD	11	1	0	0	1	13	2	0
McCormick County		0	2	5	41	87	49	4
McCormick SO	12	0	2	3	28	69	38	3
McCormick PD	12	0	0	2	13	18	11	1
Marion County		7	2	27	125	252	341	25
Marion SO	12	3	0	3	3	44	45	8
Marion PD	12	1	1	21	109	143	261	16
Mullins PD	12	3	1	3	13	65	35	1
Marlboro County		10	11	14	193	445	459	42
Marlboro SO	12	9	8	8	88	234	185	31
Bennettsville PD	12	1	2	5	96	188	256	9
McColl PD	12	0	1	1	8	23	18	2
Newberry County		1	4	13	168	216	381	20
Newberry SO	12	1	4	7	102	121	134	13
Newberry PD	12	0	0	4	57	82	224	7
Whitmire PD	12	0	0	1	1	10	8	0
Little Mountain PD	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Prosperity PD	12	0	0	1	8	3	14	0

1978

INDEXED TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	<i>Months Of Participation</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	<i>Breaking Or Entering</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle Theft</i>
Oconee County		4	4	5	88	532	526	61
Oconee SO	12	3	3	3	68	383	375	42
Seneca PD	12	1	1	1	14	129	129	14
Walhalla PD	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Westminster PD	12	0	0	1	3	16	21	3
West Union PD	9	0	0	0	1	4	1	2
Orangeburg County		9	26	61	460	827	1434	116
Orangeburg SO	12	8	18	24	299	534	655	73
Orangeburg PD	12	0	6	33	156	274	740	41
Branchville PD	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Eutawville PD	11	0	0	0	1	2	6	0
Holly Hill PD	12	1	1	1	4	6	22	1
North PD	10	0	1	3	0	7	5	0
Santee PD	6	0	0	0	0	4	5	1
Pickens County		4	14	32	215	540	1300	91
Pickens SO	12	1	7	11	99	283	447	36
Central PD	11	1	0	0	5	10	18	2
Clemson PD	12	0	2	5	19	78	236	15
Easley PD	12	2	5	12	65	109	359	27
Liberty PD	12	0	0	3	11	16	34	1
Pickens PD	12	0	0	1	14	26	48	4
Clemson University PD .	12	0	0	0	0	8	156	6
Norris PD	8	0	0	0	2	10	2	0
Richland County		32	173	623	1647	6649	10114	1420
Richland SO	12	14	78	185	613	2776	4097	511
Columbia PD	12	18	92	426	1008	3555	5150	850
Eastover PD	5	0	0	0	2	4	0	1
Forest Acres PD	12	0	2	12	21	118	349	28
Univ. Of S. C. PD	12	0	1	0	2	196	518	30
Saluda County		1	3	4	45	83	89	4
Saluda SO	12	1	2	3	19	53	55	1
Saluda PD	12	0	1	1	20	23	29	3
Ridge Spring PD	11	0	0	0	6	7	5	0

1978

INDEXED TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months Of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Spartanburg County		26	45	151	638	3207	5701	673
Spartanburg SO	12	18	26	84	471	1955	2709	419
Spartanburg PD	12	7	19	64	140	1129	2693	233
Woodruff PD	12	0	0	0	12	42	79	10
Duncan PD	12	0	0	0	1	4	11	2
Campobello PD	10	0	0	0	0	2	7	0
Chesnee PD	12	1	0	1	0	10	5	0
Cowpens PD	12	0	0	0	3	19	46	5
Inman PD	12	0	0	1	5	23	66	3
Landrum PD	12	0	0	1	6	17	69	1
Lyman PD	10	0	0	0	0	6	16	0
Sumter County		11	35	48	288	1297	1858	152
Sumter SO	12	9	27	19	184	742	858	85
Sumter PD	12	2	8	29	104	555	1000	67
Union County		7	5	6	57	281	375	29
Union SO	12	5	2	3	11	127	142	18
Union PD	12	2	3	3	44	148	212	11
Jonesville PD	12	0	0	0	2	6	21	0
Williamsburg County . . .		6	3	7	47	111	150	5
Williamsburg SO	12	4	3	3	29	51	54	1
Hemingway PD	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kingstree PD	12	2	0	4	18	60	96	3
Greeleyville PD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
York County		7	38	57	756	1572	2506	233
York SO	12	4	22	23	272	688	840	96
Clover PD	12	1	0	1	10	42	68	5
Fort Mill PD	12	0	0	1	32	41	136	9
Rock Hill PD	12	2	16	31	360	708	1258	105
York PD	12	0	0	1	82	93	204	18
State Total		337	1026	2934	14179	43356	71829	7991

AGENCIES COVERED BY COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME REPORTS

Bluffton PD
Bowman PD
Brunson PD
Burnettown PD
Cameron PD
Chapin PD
Chappells PD
Clio PD
Coward PD
Cordova PD
Cross Hill PD
Due West PD
Ehrhardt PD
Elloree PD

Enoree PD
Fort Lawn PD
Gifford PD
Harleyville PD
Hodges PD
Jackson PD
Jamestown PD
Jefferson PD
Mayesville PD
Nichols PD
Norway PD
Olar PD
Pamplico PD
Pelion PD

Pelzer PD
Piedmont PD
Pinewood PD
Quinby PD
Ridgeville PD
Salley PD
Scranton PD
Sellers PD
Silverstreet PD
Springfield PD
Starr PD
Stuckey PD
Wellford PD
Yemassee PD

AGENCIES NOT PARTICIPATING IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS PROGRAM

Atlantic Beach PD
Bonneau PD
Carlisle PD
Gray Court PD

Irmo PD
Ninety Six PD
Pacolet PD
Pine Ridge PD

Wagener PD
West Pelzer PD

SLED
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDED 6/30/79

Personal Services	\$2,921,614	\$1,060,954	\$109,431	\$4,091,999
Contractual Services	577,060	152,773	13,197	743,030
Supplies	490,252	45,959	9,732	545,943
Fixed Charges	52,449	204,808	1,034	258,291
Equipment	497,592	43,112	21,312	562,016
Criminalistic Supplies	32,231			32,231
Agent Operations	53,000			53,000
Permanent Improvements		252,705	13,808	266,513
Employer Contributions				785,809
TOTALS	<u>\$4,624,198</u>	<u>\$1,760,311</u>	<u>\$168,514</u>	<u>\$7,338,832</u>
Source of Funds				
1978-1979 Appropriations		\$7,205,444		
Federal		133,388		
TOTAL		<u>\$7,338,832</u>		
Other Revenue for Credit to the				
General Fund:				
Chemistry Lab Fees		\$ 2,160		
Polygraph Exam Fees		7,250		
Private Detective/Security				
Guards/Massage Parlors		70,808		
TOTAL		<u>\$ 80,218</u>		